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LIFE AND LIGHT FOR WOMAN.



AUGUST, 1887.
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VOL. XVII.

AUGUST, 1887.

No. 8.

SUBJECT OF PRAYER FOR THE MONTH.

WE suggest as a subject of prayer for the month the needs of the vacation season. We ask prayers for our missionaries — that they may find the opportunity, in the midst of their many cares, to obey the injunction to “come apart and rest awhile”; for the pupils in our mission schools who will go to their homes — that they may resist the many temptations that will meet them there, that none may fall out by the way, and throw aside their opportunity for a Christian education; and that all teachers and pupils may return to their posts with renewed health, and full of zeal for the Master’s service.

Let us remember, also, our auxiliaries and mission circles, and ask that the summer wanderings may have no ill effect upon them; that the interruptions in meetings and work may only stimulate to fresh ardor when they shall be resumed; that the societies in our hill towns and seashore places may be refreshed and strengthened by the influx of summer visitors, many of whom are rare workers in the cities; and that all may be prepared for a strong onward movement the coming winter.

MICRONESIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MISS SARAH L. SMITH.

We wish we could give our readers the whole of Miss Smith's journal, but our space compels us to make only extracts. After describing the voyage and the first sight of land, she continues as follows:—

Wednesday, August 11th.—Soon after breakfast we could see once more the blessed land; and this time we cannot fail to be interested, for this haziness on the edge of the sea is Tapitenea, the first of the Gilbert Islands where there are any Hawaiian missionaries supported by the Board. We all go up in the wheelhouse, and there watch the long strip grow and grow. As we draw nearer we see through the glass the figures of people collecting on the beach. A canoe is run out, and another and another, and now with the naked eye they can be seen making toward us. The natives, three or four in each, make them skim and dip gracefully along, as they handle the paddles with easy skill. We soon leave them behind. Far off on the starboard bow two white sails glisten in the sun, and we begin to look for friends of the missionaries in these canoes. Now the sails are furled, with much creaking and rattling of cordage. The engineer steams up as we draw near the land; a word from the captain, and the anchor rattles over the side. The whistle sounds long and loud, to let them know we are in. The sun beats down hot and direct, but we forget all about that in the loveliness of the shaded water about us, with the exquisite tints over the shelving coral away in shore changing into vivid blue in which we lie.

It is now nearly five in the afternoon, and quiet enough does it seem. When we came to anchor we could see the canoes putting off toward us; and as we sat at the dinner-table we could hear the natives jabbering and laughing as they came along-side and boarded the ship. When we again went upon deck we found the awning stretched; on each side of us the queer little sail canoes were made fast, with sails furled; while the islanders, in their scanty costume, came clambering over the railings to trade off their native mats, beautiful shells in rudely woven baskets of cocoanut leaves, and pretty little baskets in reticule shape, finely braided in fancy patterns. Some of the natives prove to be skillful traders, sharp and quick, with a keen eye to their own advantage, and cause much merriment for us, as their transactions all have to be carried on by signs. We greeted some of them, as they appeared over the side, with the Gilbert Island greeting, which Mr. Bingham had taught us, "*Ko no mauri!*" or "*Je ka bo!*" which was beam-

ingly returned. As I sat with one of the little native baskets in my hand, an old man with a blue maro, a wide hat of native braid, and a brilliant bandana, came over to me, and with a poke at the basket and a questioning look into my eyes, assailed me with a shower of unintelligible lingo, ending with "Yobagger?" This word he repeated several times, at the same time motioning toward his mouth. I shook my head vehemently, and said, "Oh no;" but he would not be satisfied, and, coming nearer, proceeded to investigate, thrusting his hand down under the lining of the basket on every side, while I kept firm hold of it. The crest-fallen expression of his face when he found nothing was very amusing. It seems a great pity that these islanders should use as much tobacco as they do.

Tapitenea is a regular coral island, about fifteen miles in length, and nowhere more than a quarter of a mile in width; a long, snaky strip of land, with no vegetation but cocoanut palms and pandanus, or screw pines, with a little of an inferior quantity of taro: "poor enough what there is of it, and little enough such as it is," would be the verdict of a foreigner who should attempt to live there. There are no fresh springs, but by digging three or four feet water can be found, brackish, and rising and falling with the tide. Can you imagine yourself living from one year's end to another on such a ragged edge of the world as this, with nothing to vary the monotony of fish and cocoanut diet,—and sometimes not enough even of that? Yet it is surprising to see what strong, well-developed men grow and thrive on this kind of fare.

Thursday, August 12th.—To-day the natives were with us again. After breakfast I went up into a shady corner of the deck with my portfolio, and in a few minutes, when I looked up, I found I had an interested audience of four, who would watch my stylograph for a moment, then slyly nudge each other with a childish laugh. Our party went down to prayers, as usual; but we had been seated only a few minutes when the little windows on either side of the little hatchway were crowded with dusky faces, all alive with curiosity. As we read they began to talk, first in whispers, then aloud; but at the first note of the organ all were quiet, and before we were done singing, the cluster of faces had grown so close it seemed as if a cloud had sprung up to darken the room. It seemed to us that we must speak to these people, but all our communication with them was through signs, and most unsatisfactory. One great curly-headed fellow, looking earnestly into my face, pointed toward the island and again toward me. I shook my head and told him "No," at the same time pointing in the other direction, and saying, "I go Kusaie?" He repeated his gesture a little more

eagerly, and when I again answered in the same way he shook his head very dubiously. A bright boy who could speak a little English told me they wanted "three, four missionary" on the island. Before four o'clock we weighed anchor and sailed away with a fair wind, leaving Tapitenea far behind before dark.

Friday, August 13th.—Before two o'clock we were just off Maiana, where provisions were to be dropped for the Hawaiian teacher stationed there. Soon after tea a sail put off from the island and made its way toward us. It proved to be a boat belonging to the Hawaiian Lono, with five or six islanders, who very willingly accepted the captain's invitation to come on board. All of them were very respectably dressed; and one of the *teke*, a native teacher on the island, who was trained in Mr. Walkup's school on Kusaie, could understand some English, though he could talk but little. The three others were his scholars, and all seemed glad to shake hands and exchange "*Kona mauris*" with us. We were all in turn introduced, and it was comical to hear their laborious efforts at pronunciation; for their language lacks the *s*, and one or two other letters of the English. Miss Palmer's name was rolled off with unction,—"*Parma*," "*Parma*," as if they were relieved to get hold of something suited to their capacity. Miss Hemingway, in trying to tell them that we three had never been out before, held up three fingers; whereupon one of the young men, jumping to his feet, put up three fingers also, saying in a clear, explosive manner, "One, two, three!" much to our astonishment. This seemed to be his one accomplishment in English, and he repeated it many times, as if to impress us with the extent of his knowledge. Soon our boat came back, bringing Mr. Lono, a tall, rather round-shouldered man, with a good face hidden away under a long, black beard. He was dressed in a black suit, with a white shirt and cuffs. He was painfully embarrassed, and stood awkwardly folding his hands one over the other, with his feet, bare and brown, toeing in. It is so hard not to be able to talk with these people, especially when they are Christians, and need all the help they can possibly receive in the beginning of the new life. It seemed so strange, and rather weird, to see this group sitting in the moonlight, the two teachers in black, and the little cluster of pupils in white linen, all struggling to say something by signs and in their broken speech, gazing earnestly into our faces as if they must make us understand. At half-past eight they all left us, all seizing the opportunity to shake hands once more with the "mittinery."

Sunday, August 15th.—About four o'clock this afternoon we went on shore for service, twelve of us—O, yes, and one more,

the "baby." This is the name that has been affectionately bestowed on a baby organ which has been brought for use on the islands, being carried ashore when any missionaries go who can play and sing. As we set out, our hats firmly tied down with veils, our eyes protected by smoked glasses, brilliant red and yellow bandanas tied about our necks to keep the skin on, water-proofs wrapped about us to keep off the spray, and white cotton umbrellas, we made an interesting, and certainly a unique-looking party, and thought, as we looked at each other, "It is not well for a missionary to have too much pride." As we neared the little channel through which we were to pass to the opposite side of the island, where the church was situated, we heard the faint, musical sound of the shell which called the people together, as we were seen from the shore; and then we could see the little children running along on the beach, folding about them as they ran their small, leaf-woven mats.

We were led up under the cocoanut-trees, past the rude, open-sided native houses, with their thatched roofs, to the church,—a building with low sides made of poles, placed several inches apart, so as to admit light and air, and a high, conical roof thatched with cocoanut leaves. The roof was supported by high posts,—probably the straight posts of trunks of the cocoanut palms,—while the ground was covered with a thick, coarsely-woven cocoanut matting, the midribs of the great leaves forming the seams. At one end of the room, which would seat about three hundred people, stood a plain wooden table, with two or three chairs and two wooden settees. We entered the church through an opening in one side, and the men set up the organ—smaller than a sewing-machine—in the end near the table.

We explained to Sarah, the daughter of the Hawaiian teacher, who could speak English, that we could speak no Gilbert, but would sing familiar tunes, and those who knew them in Gilbert could join. Then the people, who had been creeping in one at a time, squatted upon the floor, with their mats wrapped about them, and looked straight and stolidly at us as we gathered at the organ. There were old men and women with savage, degraded faces, lit up by no spark of intelligence; there were younger men, who showed in their coarse, fierce faces that they were growing up to live as their fathers had lived; there were women carrying little babies on their backs; there were boys and girls, some of the latter dressed in the *holoku* of calico, some with only the mat; and there were little naked children creeping and running about on the matting, to receive as an admonition of silence a cuff here and a blow there, which only elicited cries and screams; while near

the organ, in relief against the dark background, sat a little group of four men, all decently clad, with intelligent faces, taking part with us in the singing, and on the other side two or three women, with *holokus* of red print, their hair neatly brushed, and hymn-books in their hands. All these people bang their hair in front; it gives a gloomy, coarse, lowering look to their faces, making them seem even more degraded than without it.

We opened the service with a Gospel Hymn, and then one of the Christian natives offered prayer. After this we spent some half or three quarters of an hour singing such hymns as "Take the Name of Jesus with You," "Loving Kindness," etc., some selected by Sarah as more familiar to the people, and closed with "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." . . . The fighting is a terrible thing in these Gilbert Islands, and Tarawa is one of the worst. Not many years ago there were four thousand people living here, but now there are only half that number, so rapidly have they killed one another. After service the people crowded around us to say "*Kona mauri*," and many seemed eager to shake hands and to follow us to the ship.

(To be continued.)

JAPAN.

LETTER FROM MRS. JOHN GULICK, OF OSAKA.

Of the change of dress among the women, a recent letter from Mrs. Gulick says:—

. . . You want to know what I am doing these days. You will be astonished when I tell you that my principal work is with patterns and shears. I used to say that I would not teach foreign sewing to the Japanese; but change of circumstances calls for change of methods, and so it has happened in this case. Last autumn, when Miss Daughaday asked me if I would teach sewing in the school two afternoons in the week, it seemed to be necessary, in order to keep up the reputation of the school as one in which every useful accomplishment is taught. So I have been there twice a week all winter. In February the Emperor and Empress made a tour, in which they visited Osaka. Just before this the Empress issued a proclamation recommending the Japanese women to adopt European costumes. This is the first time she has made a trip of this kind with the Emperor, and it has made a great impression. She appeared in European costume, and requested all the guests at her receptions to assume the same style of dress. In order to enable them to do so, she presented —so I am told— each

lady invited with material for a dress suitable to wear on such occasions. I do not know of anything that has produced a greater stir in the city than this furor for European dress for ladies. I suppose it is safe to say that, at the time of the visit of their majesties, there was not a Japanese in the city who could fit a dress. Since then one has come from Kobe, and a Chinaman has also come, who knows how to do tolerably well. But what are these in a city like this, where thousands at once wish to change their loose, flowing robes for close-fitting garments? In these circumstances you can imagine the demand for advice and help from any European lady residing here. Of course the foreign ladies are considered authority on the subject, and the people are finding out that the men who advertise themselves as tailors—which means dressmakers as well—know nothing about women's and children's clothes. So they come to us; and while we show them all our things,—from our best bonnet to our last article of underwear,—give them patterns, and show them how to put their garments together, while we try on and fit and alter and baste, and teach them how to sew the seams, how to use the sewing-machine, make button-holes, etc.,—we are enabled to get hold of them, gain their respect and affection, and do them good.

Just before the Mikado and his wife reached Osaka, some of our Christians were anxious to start an industrial class, for the purpose of reaching a class of people who have scarcely been touched, as yet, with the gospel. It was felt that there was no use in asking them to come to church,—they would not come; but we must start something to which they would come. So they proposed a class in which would be taught knitting, crochet, sewing, cooking, and English. I was asked to teach two afternoons in the week. I promised one only, as I was already giving two to the school; but the one proved altogether insufficient, so I give them two. Mrs. Allchin teaches cooking on two afternoons. Before the class opened we heard that fifty pupils were expected, and we were appalled. What could one person do with fifty pupils in cooking or sewing? The class opened with sixty; the next day there were eighty; and before the end of the month there were one hundred and eighty! There were not teachers enough, and something must be done; so we had a committee-meeting, at which I offered to take a class of two women from each church at home on two mornings of each week. This was thought the thing to do, the women were chosen, and I have had the class regularly ever since. They are expected to go to the class and teach what I have taught them. Some of them do very well. There is a great variety of work called for: the making of men's shirts, women's undercloth-

ing and dresses, children's underclothing, dresses and aprons, boys pants and jackets, have all been taught in the class during the two months of its existence. The knitting and crocheting is all taught by the Japanese Christian women.

Now, you will want to know if all this is going to tell in bringing these women to a knowledge of the gospel. Yes. If not, or if there were not good reason for thinking it would, we missionaries would have nothing to do with it. An earnest Christian woman has a daily Bible-class before the hour of commencing the lessons. This is voluntary, but quite well attended. A new preaching-place has been established very near, with special reference to drawing in these women. As all the teachers and quite a number of the pupils are Christian women, they are forming acquaintance with the strangers, and inviting them to church and to the women's meetings in the different parts of the city. The pupils are mostly married women, and as they bring their children to have their garments fitted, these little ones have a chance to see that the foreigners at least will not hurt them. The one object of all interested in this class, both foreign and native, is to introduce Christianity to those who come; and our one prayer is, that the churches may soon have large additions of true Christian women drawn from this class. It is held in a house, in the heart of the city, rented by the Christians, and the tuitions have so far more than paid expenses. . . . I never should have thought of the *Delineator* and *Harper's Bazar* as being missionary workers, but they are being mustered into the service now.

SCRAPS FOR OUR WORK-BASKET.

AT a recent communion in Canton, two Chinese women, aged seventy-six and eighty years, walked nineteen miles to be present at the service on the Sabbath, walking back the same distance to their homes on Monday.

BEFORE a line of the Bible was translated into Japanese, half a score of infidel books from the French and English had been put into the tongue of the people and circulated among the learned class, who were beginning to distrust the fables of their old religion.

"I CANNOT tell it in this foolish Japanese tongue," said one of the first converts in Japan to the missionary, "and I don't believe I could tell it if I had your tongue, nor if I had an angel's tongue; but one poor heart" — putting his hand over his own heart — "can feel it all."

LET us take with us the great consolation that the work goes forward to-day as never before; that the Lord is opening a way for his cause in many places more plainly than ever before — often even using our mistakes to further it. The nearer the end comes the more rapid the development.—*Exchange*.

A BRAVE WORKER.—One of the most efficient workers in the Congo Mission, Africa, is a young colored woman, who was sent out by the Woman's Presbyterian Board two or three years ago. After graduating with high honors from the High School in Detroit, she removed with her mother to Ann Arbor, in order to attend the college there. Here they supported themselves by taking in washing; and the members of the graduating class had so much respect for the girl's character and attainments, that they clubbed together and bought her a suitable outfit for Commencement Day. While in college she became impressed with the needs of her own race in Africa, and offered herself as a missionary. Her mother, not wishing to be left alone, accompanied her daughter, and both are valued helpers.—*Exchange*.

DR. THOBURN, of the North India M. E. Conference, in his late work, "My Missionary Experience," speaking of the great good resulting from the organizations of Woman's Boards, and their relations to missions, very aptly says: "A Board of Managers, composed exclusively of men, is not competent to enlist, send out, and administer the affairs of any considerable number of young ladies. It has been said that a separate missionary society need not have been organized, and that its work could even now be as well done by the parent society. It is easy after the event to say that things might have been done differently, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that any six leading men in the Church would have been able to interpret the rising conviction of their Christian sisters, if the matter had been left to the men alone. But to say that the direction of the movement should be intrusted to men who did not appreciate its superlative worth, and some of whom did not disparage it, is simply to say that the good work should have been suppressed at the outset."

MISS JULIA BISSELL, who went to Ahmednagar nearly a year ago, is the eighteenth of the children of missionaries who have gone back as workers in that field.

THE *Spirit of Missions* gives an inspiring summary of missionary forces and results. In all, 6,230 Protestant missionaries are preaching the gospel in twenty times as many languages as were spoken on the Day of Pentecost; 27,000 native converts are em-

ployed and paid as evangelists to their own countrymen, and 2,500 are ordained pastors over native churches; the annual contribution for missions amounts to \$12,250,000, and 870,000 adults, converts from heathenism, are now in communion with the Church of Christ as the result of foreign missionary labor. These converts represent Christian communities aggregating at least 2,800,000 souls.

Woman's Work for Woman contains an abridged article from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, written by Professor Toyama, of the Imperial University of Japan, and well known for the breadth and courage of his views, and in all that pertains to the welfare of his country. On female education he says: "What is wanted, is that female education should be undertaken by European and American ladies. Nothing short of such contact and association can accomplish a radical reform in the character of Japanese women. But it is evident that Japan cannot afford to send her girls abroad to be educated, or to employ a sufficient number of foreign ladies in her schools. Her best hope lies in Christian missionaries. Japan must be content to be called semi-civilized, until her women emerge from the depth of mental and moral degradation in which they are sunk. Already among the men there are many who desire to adopt Western modes of life; but the ignorance of their wives is a fatal obstacle, for these know nothing of household management, and the family would have to depend for everything on hired aid. Girls should be educated in the higher principles of civilized morality and sociology. The instruction in the schools should include reading, writing, conversation, music, needlework, and housekeeping. In every country, conversion to a new faith, as history shows, begins with women. Let the women believe, and the faith of the children is assured."

IN this part of India (Tinnevely) the women are not so much secluded. Their husbands are chosen for them; but if a woman does not feel inclined to marry a man, she calls him brother, as if by accident, and then says: "Oh! what have I done? I have called you brother, and so I may not marry you."

Even among the Christians the women consider it disrespectful to mention their husbands' names. It makes it rather awkward at the marriage ceremony, for they stop short at the man's name. When it comes to "I, Mary, take thee, John," the woman says, "I, Mary, take thee,"—and nothing will make her go on. — says once he was unable to marry a couple, for he could not steer the lady past the sentence. One lady said that the other day she had to ask a Bible-woman her husband's name, to put in the

report, and she thought a minute, and then said: "Jacob had two wives, Leah and Rachel; Rachel had two sons, and the eldest of them bore the same name as my husband." Rather a good way of evading an awkward question, was it not? If a woman whose husband is called John has to read a verse in class in which the name John occurs, she passes it on to the next girl, and will not read it herself.—*India's Women*.

THE *Spirit of Missions* gives an inspiring summary of missionary forces and results. In all, 6,230 Protestant missionaries are preaching the gospel in twenty times as many languages as were spoken on the day of Pentecost; 27,000 native convicts are employed and paid as evangelists to their own countrymen, and 2,500 are ordained pastors over native churches; the annual contribution for missions amounts to \$12,250,000, and 870,000 adults, converts from heathenism, are now in communion with the Church of Christ as the result of foreign missionary labor. These converts represent Christian communities aggregating at least 2,800,000 souls.

Young People's Department.

INDIA.

LETTER FROM MISS GERTRUDE CHANDLER.

In speaking of her school Miss Chandler, writes:—

I THINK you may be interested in hearing a few things about a girl of whom some years ago I wrote you quite fully. She has been with us until last month, when she was happily married, so far as we could judge. Her moral and spiritual powers, as well as her physical, have strengthened much since we left, though these three years have not been without their temptations and falls through her old enemy, pride. But there was certainly great advance in character, and she proved herself worthy of responsibilities placed upon her, and in vacation-time was sometimes left in general charge of all the other orphans during our absence. After completing the course of study, interrupted in Pulney by illness, she was given classes to teach, and proved herself possessed of natural capacity for that work and for her scholars. In vacations she got others to teach her varieties of fancy-work, and for the last year was a great help in teaching wool-work, and what little of crochet and knitting was needed for the older girls. The one disturbing element in her

life was the occasional visit from some of her relatives. They let her alone for a long time after we left Pulney, and then an uncle came with two younger men and women from a distant village, "only to look at her," they assured me; but when she went to talk with them, their one concern was for her to come back with them and be married. This she assured them she never would do; and as she told me afterward, the Lord gave her courage to speak boldly to them. She told them of her faith in Christ, and even ventured to offer to give them a Bible, — which, to her surprise, they accepted, and carried off with them. Soon, however, a step-sister of questionable reputation began coming often to visit her, until we forbade her coming again. The girl herself seemed unhappy after these visits, and seemed to want to keep up what connections she could with her family, though never with the intention of yielding to their demands, which finally began to assume the form of threats if she did not come back to them. Finally, in June last, a brother and sister came with others, and they seemed determined not to go back without her. To us they would most volubly declare that she was our child — they only wanted to see her; and to her the next moment, privately, the brother would say he had promised with an oath to give her in marriage to a rich man in their village, and if she did not leave us, they would make complaint before the authorities, and get her by force. We sent them away one day, and early the next morning they were still here. Finally we saw we must stop it by forbidding her to see them again; and after they had finally gone, Mrs. C. had a long, plain talk with her, saying we had long felt that she needed, for her own sake, to take one step further, and refuse herself to see them again, since their one avowed purpose now was for her injury: she must leave all, even the possibility of seeing them occasionally, for Christ, since the price of their visits was visible injury to herself in clouded spirits, unhappiness, and sometimes a loss of control over her temper. Something must be done to show them decidedly that she meant what she said about never returning. A letter to them was drawn up by the head master, stating the case conclusively and firmly; which she not only signed, but added to, in her own words, begging them to cease their efforts; and that if they took the case to court, they would have only their trouble and expense to gain by it. This has been effective, for we have never seen them since, though, to be sure, only a few months have elapsed.

The effect on her mind was most beneficial; she soon became happier, and in a very few weeks there came an offer of marriage for her, which I think two months before she would not have ac-

ceived, through fear of what her friends would say about it. Now, she felt she must decide independently of them, and without regard to such considerations as would have influenced her previously. The man who came seeking a bride, though of a good caste, was not the same as her family; and this, I think, would have been a decisive point against him a few years before. But when I put the proposal before her, and told her all I knew of the man, who, though not educated in early youth, had learned to read, and was the most influential Christian in his village, and seemed worthy of her trust, being also in comfortable circumstances, so that she would not be subjected to work too severe for her delicate health,—when this was laid before her she first had to have a little cry, and then in answer to the question whether we might say she would go with him, replied, “If you think it is the will of the Lord, you may.” That was throwing a good deal of responsibility on me, and I told her I was perfectly sure, and I thought he would show us his will about it. After he had promised us to be kind to her, and take good care of her, she was called, and before him agreed to marry him. After an interval of two months he came to claim her, and we had a very nice wedding, all uniting to make the occasion a happy one.

She was the only bride for whom we had to carry an ammonia-bottle to church; but the excitement and strain were too much for her, and she could keep nothing but the lightest food down that day, and was consequently a little shaky. The wedding cloth was a yellowish-brown silk, the jacket of green satin, trimmed on the sleeves with a broad band of gold braid, and her glossy black hair was quite hidden with yellow chrysanthemums, a wreath of which also adorned her neck. After the ceremony in church, there was, as usual, a formal call on the veranda, when the newly-wedded pair sit on the same mat together, and songs are sung, and fruit or light refreshments passed around to all. When this was over, there was an hour intervening before the feast; and knowing she would scarcely have strength enough for the rest of the day, at best, I carried her off to my room for that hour, and made her lie quietly down and rest. (What would an American bridegroom say to that?) Then came the feast, when the women ate together on our veranda, while the men were off in another place by themselves. Then the women stayed for an hour’s pleasant talk and laughter afterward, each, before she left, choosing a verse, which was marked with the chooser’s name in the bride’s new Bible; thus making for her, as one of the Bible-women said, “a necklace of gems which she must hunt and wear.” And at the close of afternoon we had to give her up; she was no longer

ours. How could we help it?—one that we have cared for so often in illness, and who in return has shown such affection for us, and has, in spite of strong faults, developed strong virtues, and who has been kept only by the power of God from yielding to unusually strong pressure to leave Christianity? Letters from her in her new home, which is many miles away, are very satisfactory, and the last is, that as there are plenty of servants to do the housework there, and she does not like to be idle, and the people want her to teach their children, might not she open a little school?

Our Work at Home.

THE DISSEMINATION OF MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE
THROUGH MANUSCRIPT LETTERS AND PAPERS.

BY MISS E. HARRIET STANWOOD.

PERIODICALS, printed reports, historical sketches and leaflets furnish much definite and desirable information concerning the work in different fields; but the every-day request for “a letter for our next meeting,” which comes directly to our rooms, and the echoes of many such requests made to Branch secretaries, show what eagerness there is to supplement the printed store. We have so often been asked concerning our method of distribution, that we are moved to offer a brief explanation of our plan.

We aim to have always at hand a definite and complete list of the pledged work of every Branch,—its missionaries, scholarships, schools, Bible-women, medical work, shares in the “Morning Star Mission,” or in new buildings for which funds are at present solicited. As interesting information comes to us from any of these sources which is not likely soon to be used in our magazines, we turn at once to our lists to see what Branches have a special claim upon this intelligence. If it is a letter from Miss Page, we have hektograph copies made, and send one to the Branch which supports her, and one to each of the twelve Branches having scholarships in the Smyrna School, reserving other copies for miscellaneous distribution to those who ask especially about this school, or who make a request for “some late letter,” without specifying its source. Sending this letter to twelve Branches means sending it to more than twelve societies, for some of the Branches support several scholarships in this school. Each auxiliary and mission circle giving its money for this school is interested in this letter;

and while each may very much wish it could have a letter all its own, we cannot ask Miss Page to write so many when the one letter is equally interesting to all. This illustrates what we do with letters from our large schools.

The same method applies in the use of whatever information we gain concerning our Bible-women, village schools, or any part of our foreign work. We send this, unsolicited, to the several Branch officers whose special business it is to see that these letters are forwarded, unsolicited, to the societies whose pledged work is thus reported.

In addition to this, we often send copies of other interesting letters to these same Branch secretaries, that they may have something more to give in response to the calls made upon them. When asked, we furnish them with anything we can which they are likely to make useful. They, in turn, multiply copies, and use them according to the demand or their own discretion.

Besides letters, we have sketches of work which have never been printed, and which any Branch is at liberty to copy for its own use.

Our stock in trade consists not only of the material which comes to us directly from the authors of the letters and papers, but is made more valuable by the thoughtfulness of Branch secretaries in forwarding to us in its freshness such material as comes first to them from its authors; and a little more thoughtfulness in this respect would make our stock still better.

In this way many thousands of unprinted pages are annually distributed; many a meeting is brightened; many a glimpse is gained into the lives and work of our missionaries; and many impulses are stirred which may result in large and never-ending activities.

FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

IN order to secure information as to the practical working of the circulation of manuscript letters and papers, inquiries were sent to the various Branches as to the methods pursued in sending them out, the number sent, to what extent they were used, and with what effect. From the answers received we cull the following:—

In all the Branches there is a system, more or less elaborate, for the circulation of these manuscripts under the care of some officer to whom this department is specially committed. In all cases the letters from missionaries supported by different auxiliaries — including also, in some instances, those who contribute for

Bible-women, schools, or pupils under their care — are sent immediately to such societies. The sending out of other letters and papers varies in the different Branches. In two of them — one having twenty-four auxiliaries, and the other thirteen — lists are kept of the times of meetings in the auxiliaries, and letters supplied for each one. The secretary of one writes: "By considerable dunning, I managed to find out about what the societies really wanted; especially as to the frequency of receiving the letters. As the time for each meeting approached I consulted my lists, to see what had been sent, and when, and fed my flock accordingly. Sometimes I asked one society to send to another, in order that number two might get its dinner in time. Some auxiliaries seemed, so far as I could judge, quite indifferent about the letters; while from others I have had notes expressing very great interest and gratification." In the other Branch a list of the auxiliaries, the time of meeting of each — such as the last Thursday in the month, the first Tuesday, etc., — with the name and address of each secretary, is sent to be placed on file in each auxiliary. The secretary writes: "When I receive a letter from the Rooms or a missionary, I send it to the society most interested in that special work or worker; or, if not from our special fields, I send it to the one whose meeting occurs soonest. The secretary writes upon the letter the date of reaching there, and passes it on to the next in order. The plan works very well in many ways, and several of the auxiliaries have expressed the very great pleasure and profit the letters have added to the meetings, and how much more interest was manifested since they began to have them. The objections are, that letters grow old, of course, before reaching the latest, although by starting them from different points all are sure of some fresh ones, and they do not complain if even stale bread, deeming that much better than none. Others who have private correspondence with the missionaries sometimes look askance at the dates; but to these we hint that they may still pass them along, adding out of their own private store." While these methods may not be practicable for a large Branch, they seem admirably adapted to some localities, and may be suggestive to vice-presidents of our State Branches who have only a few societies under their care.

Similar methods have been tried in other Branches, but in some instances have given way to sending material only when asked for, or without the asking, in special cases only. The experience of one secretary is given as follows: —

"There was no attempt made to circulate missionary intelligence in our Branch till late in 1884, when the office of corresponding secretary was established. The work during the first

year (1885) was experimental. In order that the auxiliaries might understand their privileges in the matter, after learning the time of their regular meetings it was my aim to send to each auxiliary something for every meeting; and when the auxiliary contributed to a special object, of course any letter or information bearing upon that object was immediately forwarded. This involved some time and labor; and, furthermore, experience proved that the meetings in many cases became irregular, and letters were consequently held for a longer time than was practicable. For 1886 the rule was established of sending only upon call, save in case of special objects. Our letters are labeled with the name of the Branch, and 'Return.' My purpose is to substitute 'Return in two weeks,' for there are many delinquents."

In other Branches, also, the plan of sending letters to every meeting has been found impracticable, owing to the difficulty of obtaining information as to the changes in the times of meeting, and the danger of manuscripts being lost in consequence. In some cases the letters are distributed at the annual or quarterly meetings of Branches, at meetings of executive or advisory committees. As a means of multiplying letters, we consider the hektograph as, on the whole, the best. It is not infallible, but is more simple, easily managed, and satisfactory than any of the inventions we have seen. In common with other manifold processes, its copies goes through the mails for the same postage as printed matter.

As to the number of letters circulated, the largest number reported in a year is three hundred; the smallest, forty. In the former Branch there are ninety-four auxiliaries; in the latter, twenty-nine. Many of the Branch secretaries do not keep their lists in a way to tell the numbers in any one year, so that there were but few who mentioned them. In the case mentioned, where different experiments were tried in the two successive years in 1885, one hundred and thirteen letters were sent to auxiliaries, and twelve to mission circles. In 1886, sending only on request (save special objects), eighty-nine were sent to auxiliaries, and eighteen to mission circles.

In some Branches the number called for is represented as increasing constantly; in others, the demand is less than formerly.

The general answer to the question to what extent the letters are used, is, that they are carefully and faithfully used. Naturally, when a letter is asked for, it is made to answer its purpose; and the same is believed to be true of those sent without application, although in a few instances the letters are neither returned nor acknowledged, and the secretary has no means of even knowing whether they are received. On the contrary, other letters are

known to be used over a number of times. A Branch secretary writes: "Formerly, when a letter was long detained, a feeling of disappointment would come over me. I thought to myself, 'Alas, it is laid away and forgotten, but my faith has suffered rebuke when I found later that it had been from house to house, even from place to place, and sometimes had helped to give stimulus to the auxiliary meeting of a sister denomination.'"

In one Branch the letters are all copied into a book, for future reference.

Lastly, as to the effect of these letters. One secretary writes: "Unhesitatingly we say, the effect is an increase of interest. From my observation and experience I can affirm most decidedly that the most vigorous auxiliaries are the ones that make the fullest demands upon the Branch Bureau of Exchange, and in many cases they are those we might suppose could best do without this help. In one of our large auxiliaries where but little use is made of these letters,—because the president thinks it better to have "papers" prepared,—a member of large experience and wide observation as a pastor's wife, in answer to my inquiry, said, 'I think these letters are exceedingly valuable and stimulating, and they are not used enough.'"

Another writes: "In talking with the ladies in our auxiliaries as to the effect of using the letters, all were of one mind—that it was good. 'They give variety to the meeting, and an added interest, as well.' 'Next to seeing a missionary is hearing a letter from one.' 'We cannot get along without them.'" An auxiliary president writes: "In our auxiliary the letters are read, talked about, and prayed over. We pray for the one who writes the letters, and for whomsoever else that she asks prayers for. The letters give us an insight into the work of our missionaries that we should not otherwise have. I cannot speak in too high praise of the manuscript papers. We cannot know too much about this work. The more we know about it the more we love it."

Most of the responses accord with these opinions. The reflex influence is mentioned by one Branch secretary, who says: "I have found this department beneficial to myself, as a means of keeping myself better posted upon our pledged work, and the friendly correspondence with the officers of auxiliaries has also been most agreeable."

In considering this topic we trust our readers will bear in mind that these manuscript letters and papers are by no means the only missionary intelligence used in auxiliary meetings. The constantly increasing number of letters written to personal and family friends are multiplied many times, and largely circulated—

nearly all the responses mentioned, also the frequent sending of interesting leaflets and printed information; and we all know how largely the current literature of the day is drawn upon for descriptions of manners and customs, the condition and needs of the people. The suggestions for study in *LIFE AND LIGHT*, also, at times preclude the necessity for letters. Notwithstanding all, however, we think there are many who do not appreciate their privileges in this regard. We believe that many an otherwise dull meeting may be very much enlivened by the vivid descriptions of our missionaries of every-day life in mission-fields, and many a soul inspired by reading of the progress of the kingdom of our Lord.

We wish to make one suggestion in behalf of our Branch secretaries: that is, that the letters which they send shall be courteously acknowledged, and promptly sent to their destination, or returned. The care of sending out such documents is by no means small, and deserves the appreciation of those who receive them. Another suggestion is, that the auxiliaries shall not hesitate to ask for these documents when desired. From our own experience, we think we may affirm that the societies who give the most care and anxiety, the most time and thought, to the Branch officers, are those who never make any demands upon them, never ask any questions, never come into communication with them in any way. You may be sure, dear friends, that they will welcome all signs of life and vigor in your society, even though it may give them a little trouble to meet your demands.

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QUESTION FOR THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

SINCE we have gained information as to the use of manuscript letters and papers in auxiliary meetings, the question that naturally follows is as to the different methods of carrying on meetings. This is a fruitful and important question, and one which needs the best light that can be thrown upon it. May we ask that the leaders of our auxiliaries will give us their assistance in the answering? We know you must have some valuable items from your experience, dear friends, that will be valuable to others, and the mention of them will be a real benefit to the cause you love. Please do not wait for others, but send us whatever you can yourself, before August 20th, to be in season for the October number.

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REV. DR. HOPKINS.

As we go to press we are saddened by the tidings of the death of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of the American Board. Of his

eminence as a Christian scholar, his wonderful power over men, his influence over the Christian thought of the age, we leave others to speak. To us he was familiar and beloved as the President of the American Board. At its annual meetings, his stately form, his keen logic, genial wit, unfailing courtesy, and sweet Christian spirit, have been an inspiration to the humblest listener, and his presence there will be sadly missed. As a Woman's Board we have always shared in his intense interest in, and cordial sympathy with, every plan for the furtherance of missionary work; and we have often received fresh courage from his hearty God-speed to the "wise-hearted women," the "gleaning Ruths," the "Christian Phebes." A strong tower has yielded to the touch of time; a noble soul has freed itself from the clogging flesh, and stands unhampered in the presence of its Maker. Heaven is the richer for the change, but earth is the poorer—how much, who can tell?

THE MAY MEETING.

BY MRS. S. BRAINARD PRATT.

THE May Meeting of the Woman's Board was held in Mt. Vernon Church, on Thursday, May 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Bowker, who, after the audience had united in the opening hymn, read the account of the Nativity from the second chapter of Luke, commenting on the fact that there was no room for the infant Jesus in the inn.

Mrs. Jeremiah Taylor, late President of the Rhode Island Branch, led in prayer.

The report of the Home Secretary was full of encouragement, both in the home work, where there was never a more honest, steadfast purpose to carry it on for the Master, and in the foreign field, which is "as bright as the promises of God."

The Treasurer, Miss Emma Carruth, reported the receipts since January, as \$46,512.47.

Mrs. Burnell, of Mana Madura, in her address, emphasized the need of male missionaries in India, where six stations are left unprovided for, those on the ground trying to do double duty. She gave a general view of their work in its various departments, and begged mothers not to withhold their daughters from a life which even in a worldly point of view was a pleasant one, and which was full of such soul-satisfaction. She praised the generous giving of some of the native Christians, who, out of their poverty, gave a whole month's wages to the new church, in addition to their regular contribution.

Mrs. Capron repeated, by request, a touching story which she had given the same week at the mothers' meeting. It was a vivid word-picture of a young man who had fully resolved to decide for Christ, but gave up his purpose lest he should break his mother's heart. It illustrated forcibly the obstacles in the way of these young people who were persuaded of the truth of Christ's religion, and would gladly embrace it.

Mrs. William Gulick, who had just arrived from Spain, was the next speaker, and gave a stirring report of the year's work in San Sebastian. It had been a time of great interest to its teachers, and a quiet under-current of religious feeling had been noticeable throughout the year. The time had come, she said, to abandon our lack of faith, and go on boldly for the welfare of the school, which is the only one of its kind in all Southern Europe.

Miss Child read a list of the stations which were in immediate imperative need of missionaries,—not to inaugurate new work, but simply to hold the old. More than twenty workers are needed at once. Two of the needed twenty were present, and were introduced to the audience,—Miss Lyman, of Montreal, under appointment for the Maratha Mission, and Miss Barbour, who goes to Spain. Both said a few words expressive of their hope and joy in going, and their wish for home pray-ers.

Miss Anna Connable added to the pleasure of the meeting by several finely rendered solos.

The last speaker was Miss Cull, of Manisa. She gave some of the incidental encouragements in the work—the pleasant surprises that come to a missionary when she finds some good done of which she had not dreamed.

Mrs. Johnson, President of the South Essex Branch, led in the closing prayer, and all united in the grand old doxology.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Receipts from May 18 to June 18, 1887.

MISS EMMA CARRUTH, TREASURER.

MAINE.

Maine Branch.—Mrs. W. S. Dana, Treas. Calais, Aux., \$12; Blanchard, Ladies, \$6; Bethel, First Ch., prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Robt. A. Chapman, \$20, Second Ch., Aux., prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. A. W. Valentine, \$13, Little Helpers, \$2, S. S., \$10.50; West Falmouth, Second Ch., Aux., \$11; M. C., \$6.30, Gardiner, Aux., \$25.75;

Hampden, Aux., \$25; Camden, Aux., \$30; Brewer, Aux., \$12; Brewer Village, Aux., \$6.12; Hallowell, Aux., \$25; Harpswell Centre, Aux., prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. John J. Cartes, \$16.71; Gorham, Aux., \$25, Little Neighbors, \$5; Mechanics Falls, Aux., \$14.02; South Paris, Aux., \$14; Wells, Second Ch., Aux., \$23; Greenville, Aux., \$16; Bath, Central Ch. and Soc'y, \$40; Searsport, Aux., \$16;

Saccarappa, Aux.,	\$41.45;
South Freeport, Aux.,	\$65;
Solon, Aux.,	\$5.33; Bucksport,
Aux.,	\$7.81; New Castle, Aux.,
\$15; Belfast, Aux.,	\$21.25;
Gray, Aux.,	\$10; Thomaston,
Aux.,	\$30; Cornish, Aux.,
\$12.50; Ellsworth, Aux.,	\$20,
Mrs. Fribon's S. S. Cl.,	\$3;
Waterville, Aux.,	\$14.50,
Cong. S. S.,	\$6.54; Rockland,
Golden Sands, \$10, Armenian	
Aids, \$10; Warren, Aux.,	\$11;
Biddeford, Second Cong. Ch.,	\$38.50; Norridgewock, Aux.,
\$20; St. Albans, Aux.,	\$4;
Foxcroft and Dover, Aux.,	\$23; Bangor, Aux.,
\$14; Washington Co. Conf. Coll'n,	\$8; Portland, Y. L. M. B.,
\$125, Aux., A friend prev.	
contri. const. L. M. Mrs.	
P. Warren, \$5, High St. Ch.,	
M. C., \$110.39, State St. Ch.,	
\$75, Seamen's Bethel Ch.,	
\$1.50, Second Parish Ch.,	
Busy Bees, \$11.32; Deering,	
Cong. Ch., \$10; Centre	
Lebanon, Aux., \$14,	\$1,117 49
South Abington.—Cong. Ch.	
and Soc'y,	3 04
Total,	\$1,120 53

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord.—[South Ch., Light-	
Bearers,	\$5 00
Hopkinton.—Ladies of Cong.	
Ch.,	6 50
Temple.—The Laurels,	10 00
New Hampshire Branch.—Miss	
A. E. McIntire, Treas. Con-	
cord, Aux., \$30; Chester,	
Christmas Roses, \$12; Fran-	
cestown, Aux., \$20; Hinsdale,	
Aux., \$19; Hooksett, Mrs. J. P.	
Demeritt, \$5; Manchester,	
Hanover St. Ch., Aux., \$75;	
Pittsfield, Aux., \$22; Walpole,	
Y. P. M. C., \$20,	203 00
Total,	\$224 50

LEGACY.

Legacy of Mr. Luther Melendy,	
Amherst,	\$1,000 00

VERMONT.

Putney.—Mrs. A. S. Taft,	\$2 00
Vermont Branch.—Mrs. T. M.	
Howard, Treas. Bakersfield,	
Aux., prev. contri. const.	
L. M. Mrs. J. H. Fuller, \$7.50;	
Brandon, Aux., \$20.50; Brat-	
tleboro, Aux., \$45; Burling-	
ton, Aux., \$40; West Charles-	
ton, Aux., \$17.15; East Corinth,	

Aux., \$8; Fair Haven, Aux.,	
\$12.50; Franklin Co., Aux.,	
\$16.60; Franklin, \$5.15; Georgia, \$8;	
Highgate, \$5.37; Sheldon,	
\$3.25; Swanton, of wh. 50 cts.	
by F. M. B., \$10.50; Milton,	
Aux., \$10; Newport, Cheerful	
Workers, \$13.83, Banyan	
Seeds, \$16.02; Royalton, Aux.,	
\$18.85; Springfield, Aux., \$11;	
St. Johnsbury Centre, Aux.,	
\$2.75; St. Johnsbury, Y. L.	
M. C., const. L. M. Miss Har-	
riet E. Blodgett, \$25; North	
Ch., Aux., \$28.68; Swanton,	
Cheerful Workers, \$5; Thet-	
ford, Aux., \$8.43,	\$322 48
Total,	\$324 48

LEGACY.

Vermont Branch.—Legacy of	
Miss Emma L. Taylor, St.	
Johnsbury,	\$500 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Acushnet.—First Cong. Ch.,	\$15 00
Barnstable Branch.—Miss A.	
Snow, Treas. Waquoit, Aux.,	
\$2; West Barnstable, Aux.,	
\$3.50; South Dennis, Aux.,	
\$18; Sandwich, Aux., \$11.80;	
East Falmouth, Aux., \$10;	
Orleans, Aux., \$1.60, M. C., \$5;	
Wellfleet, Aux., \$6,	57 90
Berkshire Branch.—Mrs. S. N.	
Russell, Treas. North Adams,	
Aux., \$120; Curtisville, Aux.,	
\$12; Canaan, Four Corners,	
Aux., \$42; Fetna, M. C., \$30,	
Mrs. D. C. Drown, \$50; Dal-	
ton, Aux., \$20.92; Housatonic,	
Aux., \$11.70; Hinsdale, Egeir-	
ometha Soc'y, \$12; Lee, Will-	
ing Workers, \$19.32; Lenox,	
Aux., \$16.57, Do What We	
Can M. C., \$5; Mill River,	
Aux., \$18.50; Richmond,	
Aux., \$25; Sheffield, Aux.,	
\$18.50; Stockbridge, Aux.,	
\$20; New Lebanon, Aux., \$20,	
Cheerful Workers, \$6; Peru,	
Aux., \$23.40; Top Twig, \$6.25;	
Pittsfield, First Ch., Aux.,	
\$13.80; Memorial Soc'y, \$75;	
Coral Workers, \$24.62, We	
Girls, \$49.59, First Ch., S. S.,	
\$25, Friends, \$40, South Ch.,	
Aux., \$10.16; West Stock-	
bridge, Aux., \$15.25,	730 58
Deerfield.—Mr. A. Hazen, const.	
L. M. Miss Mary S. Hazen,	25 00
East Douglass.—Earnest Work-	
ers,	30 00
Essex North Branch.—Mrs.	
A. Hammond, Treas. Brad-	
ford, Aux., \$10; Bradford	
Acad., Aux., \$40.40; South	

Byfield, Aux., \$20, Coll'n voted at Meeting, \$25; Georgetown, Aux., \$12.64; Groveland, Aux., \$19; Haverhill, North Ch., S. S., \$100; West Haverhill, Aux., \$37.30; Newburyport, Crosby M. C., \$20; West Newbury, Second Ch., Aux., \$32; Rowley, Aux., \$25, \$341 34

Essex South Branch.—Miss S. W. Clark, Treas. Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Ivy Leaves, \$100; Lynn, North Ch., Aux., of wh. \$25, const. L. M. Mrs. Louie B. Hill, \$55; Ipswich, Aux., \$51; Boxford, Aux., \$10; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., \$72, Children's Miss'y Soc'y, \$6, 294 00

Georgetown.—A Friend, 5 00

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss I. G. Clarke, Treas. North Amherst, Aux., \$25; Chesterfield, Aux., \$15; Easthampton, Emily M. C., \$65; Hatfield, Aux., of wh. \$5 prev. contri., const. L. M. Mrs. Joseph H. Wells, \$53, 158 00

Harvard.—Y. P. S. C. E., \$10, Miss Sarah L. Torrey, \$2, 12 00

Lawrence.—Trinity Ch., Y. L. M. Soc'y, 5 00

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. M. W. Warren, Treas. Holliston, Open Hands Soc'y, \$100; South Framingham, Aux., \$41; Saxonville, June Blossoms, \$10, 151 00

Millbury.—Children, 1 00

Natick.—Cong. S. S., Primary Dept., 5 00

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. F. Shaw, Treas. Marshfield, Mayflowers, \$10; Brockton, Aux., \$60, Y. L. Foreign Mission, \$5; South Braintree, Aux., \$10; Holbrook, Aux., Miss S. J. Holbrook, \$96, 181 00

Shrewsbury.—Lights on the Hill, 5 00

Springfield Branch.—Miss H. T. Buckingham, Treas. Springfield, Memorial Ch., Aux., \$7, Happy Hearts, \$45, Olivet Ch., Aux., \$30.77; South Hadley Falls, M. B., \$17.38, 100 15

Suffolk Branch.—Miss M. B. Child, Treas. Boston, Union Ch., Aux., of wh. \$100, by Mrs. H. M. Kent, const. L. M.'s Mrs. Margaret L. Clifford, Mrs. A. M. Jones, Miss Ada F. Hinckley, Miss Emma W. Jones, \$129, Berkeley St. Ch., Aux., \$2, Central Ch. S. S., \$18.62; Dorchester, Mrs. Nathan Carruth, \$50, Mrs. S. W. Nichols, \$1; Charlestown,

First Parish Ch., Aux., of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. H. A. Houghton, \$45; Cambridgeport, Pilgrim Ch., Y. L. Aux., \$5, Prospect St. Ch., Aux., \$35.60; Jamaica Plain, Aux., \$112.50; Allston, Cong. Ch., Aux., \$20; Newtonville, A Friend, 25 cts.; Dedham, Asylum Dime Soc'y, \$2; Medfield, Aux., \$29.35, Morning-Glories, \$41.97; Waverly, Faithful Workers, \$5, \$497 29

Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. C. A. Lincoln, Treas. Barre, Aux., const. L. M. Mrs. B. W. Washburn, \$25; Charlton, Aux., \$10; Gilbertville, Aux., \$50; Milford, Aux., \$65; North Brookfield, Happy Workers, \$60; Southbridge, Aux., \$14; Brookside, M. C., \$30; Westboro, M. C., \$10; Worcester, Piedmont, Ch., Y. L. Soc'y, \$25, Aux., \$35.78, A Friend, \$1, 325 78

Total, \$2,939 04

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss A. T. White, Treas. Barrington, Bayside Gleaners, \$50; Providence, Free Ch., Aux., \$41, Union Ch., Aux., \$93, Mission Helpers, \$75, Plymouth Ch., Morning Stars, \$40, Central Ch., Mrs. Lockwood, \$25, Friends, \$25, Beneficent Ch., Busy Bees, \$25.93, \$374 93

Total, \$374 93

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Conn. Branch.—Miss M. I. Lockwood, Treas. New London, Second Ch., Aux., \$1.40, First Ch., Aux., \$75.28, Faithful Workers, \$5.25, The Juniors, \$5; Greenville, Aux., \$1; Norwich, First Ch., Aux., Lathrop Memorial Soc'y, \$52.31; Old Town, M. C., \$20, Second Ch., Jun. Thistle-down M. C., \$20, Broadway Ch., Y. L. M. C., \$60, Park Ch., M. C., \$30; Putnam, Aux., of wh. \$50 const. L. M.'s Mrs. Geo. Buck, Mrs. Chandler Spalding, \$51.06, Mission Workers, \$50; Hanover, Aux., \$14.40, Willing Workers, \$2.60; Preston, Aux., \$10; Groton, Aux., \$15.50, S. S., \$10; Woodstock, Aux., of wh. \$50 const. L. M.'s Miss Clara E. Maynard, Miss Bessie H. Flynn, \$56, M. C.,

prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Augusta Johnson, \$13; North Woodstock, Aux., \$15.60; Wauregan, Aux., prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. M. Lizzie Wilson, \$20; Danielsonville, Aux., \$7; Willimantic, Aux., \$15; Thompson, Aux., \$8; Brooklyn, Aux., \$87; Central Village, Aux., \$17; Griswold, Cong. Ch., Aux., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Miss Sarah M. Meech, \$38.30, Pachang Acorns, of wh. \$18.41, with prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Alice Louise Lillibridge, \$28.41,	
	\$729 11
<i>Hartford Branch.</i> —Mrs. G. R. Shepherd, Ass't Treas. Buckingham, Woman's Miss'y Soc'y, \$8; Canton Centre, Aux., \$17.50; Columbia, Aux., \$17; Coventry, Aux., \$1; East Hartford, Real Workers, \$40; Hartford, Centre Ch., S. S., \$20; Rockville, Woman's Miss'y Soc'y, \$40, Little Helpers, \$25, Earnest Seed-Sowers, \$2; South Coventry, Aux., \$11; Vernon Centre, Aux., \$10,	191 50
<i>New Haven Branch.</i> —Miss J. Twining, Treas. Birmingham, Aux., \$20; Cheshire, Aux., \$40; Haddam, Phoenix Band, \$11, Miss Chaffee's S. S. Cl., \$5; Guilford, Third Ch., Aux., \$26; Harwinton, Aux., \$20; Middle Haddam, Aux., \$7.60; New Britain, Coral Builders, \$4, Centre Ch., Aux., \$53.90, South Ch., Aux., \$104; New Haven, Centre Ch., Aux., const. L. M.'s Miss Elizabeth C. Bradley, Miss Susan L. Bradley, \$50, Y. L. M. C., \$25, Ch. of the Redeemer, Aux., \$3.60, Y. L. M. C., \$95, United Ch., Aux., \$8, Yale College Ch., Aux., \$20, M. C., \$10; Norwalk, M. C.'s, \$32; South Norwalk, Y. L. M. C., \$6; Torrington, Second Ch., Valley Gleaners, \$20, Third Ch., Aux., \$50; Trumbull, Aux., \$20; Warren, Aux., \$21; Watertown, Aux., \$52; West Haven, Aux., \$1.25; Winsted, Aux., \$121.27; Woodbury, North Ch., \$20,	846 62
Total,	\$1,767 23
NEW YORK.	
<i>New York State Branch.</i> —Miss C. A. Holmes, Treas. Albany, Aux., \$153.64; Brooklyn, Park Ch., Aux., \$27, Puritan Ch., M. C., \$10, East Ch., Y. L. M.	
C., \$20, Tompkins Ave., Primary Dept. S. S., \$25; Binghamton, Aux., \$82, Faithful Workers, \$10; Buffalo, W. G. Bancroft Band, \$5; Candor, Aux., \$15; Canandaigua, Aux., \$40; Deansville, M. C., \$5.10; Elmira, Aux., \$10; Fairport, Pine-Needles, \$10; Flushing, Aux., \$45.50; Jamestown, M. C., \$20; Lockport, Y. L. M. C., \$25; Le Raysville, Aux., const. L. M. Mrs. J. S. Ellsworth, \$25; New York, Home Circle, \$3.10; Norwich, Aux., \$25; Phoenix, Aux., \$13.75; Poughkeepsie, Aux., const. L. M. Mrs. John Donald, \$25; Patchogue, Aux., \$6.50; Lockport, Aux., \$17; Riverhead Aux., \$95; Sidney, Y. L., Aux., \$10; Seneca Falls, Aux., \$5; Walton, Aux., \$16,	\$744 59
Total,	\$744 59
FLORIDA.	
<i>Philips.</i> —G. M. R.,	\$1 00
Total,	\$1 00
WISCONSIN.	
<i>Eau Claire.</i> —Cheerful Givers,	\$5 00
Total,	\$5 00
IOWA.	
<i>Cedar Rapids.</i> —Eugenia and Helen Brocksmit,	\$1 00
<i>Des Moines.</i> —Mrs. L. N. Buell,	10 00
<i>Durant.</i> —Stockholders in Morning Star,	2 30
Total,	\$13 30
CALIFORNIA.	
<i>San Diego.</i> —Merriam, Grace and Clara Harwood,	\$1 00
Total,	\$1 00
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	
<i>Honolulu.</i> —Mrs. E. C. Damon and family,	\$5 00
Total,	\$5 00
General Funds,	\$7,521 60
Leaflets,	46 25
Legacies,	1,500 00
Total,	\$9,067 85
MISS HARRIET W. MAY, Ass't Treas.	



TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE HOME.

From a private letter we learn the following facts relating to this school, which justly claims so large a share of our interest and prayers:—

THE school this year may be said to be “particularly successful,”—numbering sixty-one boarding and forty day-scholars, besides primary department and kindergarten.

There is also a Greek department added this year, numbering fourteen pupils, and more are heard from as intending to enter another year. This is under the charge of a Greek lady, a graduate of the University at Athens.

The course of study of the Home embraces two years in preparatory department and four in higher. There is also a musical department, with three teachers,—German, English, and American, which is self-supporting. Besides these three are four other American teachers, one French, and two Armenians. These last two are graduates of the school; one from its first class, '74, and one from '85. There are also special teachers for Ancient Greek and Armenian, and Slavic for pupils of each of these nationalities.

The Senior class of '87 numbers ten,—five Armenians, two Bulgarians, two English, and one Jewess. Of the entire sixty-one boarders, eleven are Bulgarians, two Turkish, two French, eight Greek, about a dozen English, and the rest Armenian. About twenty-five are Christians.

The work of the Principal is much the same as in a similar school in our own country: the care of morning devotional exercises in schoolroom; classes in Moral Philosophy, Bible, and Composition; English and Algebra, and public Rhetorical Exercises once a week; the oversight of a dormitory division (including mending), and an evening sewing class three times a week. This, with all care of accounts (except those directly belonging to house-keeping), receiving and entertaining visitors, of whom a large number come constantly,—friends, former graduates, and curious or

interested travelers,—and the large correspondence necessary in such an institution, makes the place by no means a sinecure, though the busy laborer speaks of it as a very happy life.

All the girls learn English, which is the language of the school, but in the sitting-room may often be heard many different languages.

The Government has interested itself in the school this year, in the way of exercising some oversight of its doings. The school-books have been carefully inspected, and some prohibited, lest “wrong ideas of liberty” be instilled into the pupils’ minds.

A reading-book containing a quotation from Pitt’s speech as an example of emphasis, the famous “Never, *never*, NEVER,” was prohibited. Hamlet, Macbeth, and Julius Cæsar are also forbidden to the classes in English Literature, as containing dangerous sentiments.

LETTER FROM MISS WEBB.

ADANA, TURKEY, Feb. 25, 1887.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: When I reached Adana, on the 25th of October, the school was already opened, and most of the girls were here. At that time it became a serious question where so many of us were to find houseroom. The girls slept on the floor in the dining-room, schoolroom, and a bedroom, Laura and I occupying the attic. But a change was necessary before winter, so we moved down-stairs, and the carpenter took possession. After enduring the noise and dirt for nearly two months, our attic was at last transformed into a dormitory for the girls, so that we are now a little more comfortable. Still, the chairs are as close together as they can stand at the girls’ tables; and when a guest makes one more at our table it is uncomfortably crowded.

. . . Last Sunday nineteen members were received into our church, and among them four of our girls. I wish you could have seen them as they stood up before the audience. The character and Christian purpose shown in their faces must make them a power for good as long as they live. Our girls are growing physically, mentally, and spiritually. Sometimes their earnest, loving ways make it hard to realize that nearly half the globe separates me from America; and in spite of their Turkish and my English, or, rather, by means of them, we have managed to get quite well acquainted. I think it is hard for one in America fully to realize the need of work such as these girls will do when educated. Think of Adana, with its forty thousand inhabitants, besides Tarsus, Mersin, and all the surrounding villages, and our little school of seventeen

girls as the only means of higher Christian education. Our girls go out, as teachers, to be centers of influence in all the surrounding villages.

We are all rejoicing over the new school law, which seems to settle to our advantage this question which has so long hindered work here. It provides that schools may be opened without asking permission of any one, and that after they are opened the authorities shall be notified of the fact.

The only requirements are that the text-books shall be stamped by the Government, and that the teachers shall hold diplomas, or certificates, which have been signed by the proper officials here. Teachers are not examined. The diplomas required are those from some school in America or here.

Until this week almost no rain had fallen since last spring, and a famine was beginning to be feared. Last week the Valè ordered the people to assemble and pray for rain. The Moslems have a strange custom at such times of collecting a herd of cattle which have been kept from their young, with the thought that God will hear their cry, and send rain in answer. Last week they had a large herd of cows gathered with the people just outside the city. I think the fact of their feeling the need of prayer at such times is encouraging. This week God has sent the rain, and every one is rejoicing.

THE FAMINE IN ADANA.

The growing needs of the Girls' School in Adana, led some months since to an urgent appeal from our workers there for a new building. In reply, it was proposed to them that they try to raise among the native population a portion of the needed amount, and then aid would be sent them for the completion. The following letter shows the suffering condition to which the failure of crops has reduced the people to whom this proposal was sent. Such famine seasons have proved times of specially favorable opportunity in other countries, and are looked upon in many cases by missionaries as occasions of great spiritual gain — the failure of the earthly harvest working directly to the increase of the spiritual ingathering. Is not this a call for special gifts, that means of help may at once be placed in the hands of our missionaries, who may thus, through feeding the bodies, be enabled to secure acceptance of the Bread of Life?

UNDER date *May 5th* the letter says: "You cannot, of course, imagine how queerly your letter with its proposal sounds against the dark background of the distress here. This is the usual time for harvest, but not a sheaf of grain will be cut upon this plain between here and Mersin, except in a few fields, artificially watered, near Tarsus. The ground is nearly as dry and bare as last October. Imagine three fifths of the inhabitants of a town

like this, to be absolutely without work for nine months. Hoping when spring came there would be a revival of work and trade, they have gradually spent the little money they had in keeping the wolf from the door. Now the spring has come, and the "heavens are as iron, and the earth as brass." There is no grass for the cattle, no harvest of the winter-sown grain, no sowing for summer crops,—absolutely no opportunity to earn a single piaster.

May 6th.—The Church Committee, of ten of our best men, met last evening, and till a late hour discussed ways and means for averting the terrible distress that is coming upon our people. Already most of the farming villages in our vicinity are quite deserted. The people had hoped to save their vineyards; but now the leaves that are just coming out are turning yellow, and the vines, drying up, will be ruined. Numbers of people are trying to sell copper cooking-vessels, beds, furniture, cows, and oxen at a fraction of their value. Within a month many of our Protestant families will have reached the limit of extreme destitution. What are we to do? Unless help comes, starvation and death will soon come to many homes. If you can send us the means, we will furnish work which will keep them from starvation. Strong men are begging for work at one third or one fourth usual prices, and I can now buy timber at a little more than half the usual price. If you can do *anything* for the building, it will not only serve missionary work, but keep many from starving to death. The merciful God guide you and help us.

G. F. M.

JAPAN.

FROM KOBE HOME.

BY MISS SEARLE.

KOBE, JAPAN, March 6, 1887.

DEAR MRS. WILCOX: . . . As I write, the girls, gathered for their Sunday evening prayer-meeting, are singing, "Saviour, like a shepherd lead us," and my whole heart goes out in earnest longing that some who have not been willing before to the Saviour's leading, may make the hymn a prayer.

To-day, at the communion service, three of our girls publicly gave themselves to the Lord, and we have reason to hope that others are not far from the kingdom. To-night, all the girls in the two highest classes of the regular course are Christ's professed followers, besides many in the lower classes. The spirit among the girls is very good—never better, I think, since we came to the school. The Christians seem earnest and faithful; ready to do

Christian work when called on, and anxious to help those of their schoolmates who are not yet Christians. There is a manifest interest among the younger girls, especially among some who came to us last fall from heathen homes, and to whom the "old, old story" is a very new one.

This interest is not confined to the school. There is no excitement, but a steady increase of attendance at all the meetings, and of earnest seekers after the truth. The Kobe Sunday-School has become so large that several of the classes have been sent out to another building, to make room for the new-comers. The attendance for three successive Sundays before to-day was 346, 387, 429. The figures for the first day represented an unusually large attendance. I did not hear the number to-day, as my class was sent out to the new place. This afternoon the church was crowded, and only a few left before the end of the service, which was more than two hours long. Nineteen were received into the church, and I hear that several have already applied for admission two months hence. I believe fourteen are to unite with the Taman Church to-night. I wish you could have sat with me this afternoon and looked over that company of believers, gathered from this heathen nation. I wish you could have joined with us in the precious memorial service—could have seen the beaming faces and listened to the cordial greetings of those little women as they passed out. The men and women still sit on opposite sides of the church, but I think they will come by and by to the idea of sitting by families. They are doing it a little in some places. The people are so small, as I stood during the singing I could look over the heads of nearly all the women in the church. Of course the absence of hats and shoes makes them look even smaller. Some of the older women are bent nearly double; but one little old lady, who keeps house for the bachelor pastor, and takes care of him, is straight as an arrow. I think she could stand under my arm; but she is none the less bright and interesting for being so small. I fear if you had sat with me near the door, you would have thought the people somewhat careless and irreverent, not to say noisy. More than one man reached his seat in the front part of the house before he took off his hat; more than one woman conversed very audibly with her neighbors till the moment for service to begin. Every now and then there were sounds in the gallery as if somebody's baby were jumping from the seats to the floor. Two or three babies cried, and had to be lushed up and carried out of church. Several two-year-olds made remarks to their mothers in something above a stage whisper. You see these Japanese mothers take their babies to church. One small

girl fell partly down-stairs, and made a great commotion, just as the wine was being passed. Fortunately she was not hurt. In the midst of the service a small boy came with a message for one of the old ladies present, and she had quite a conversation with him in a perfectly audible voice,—not in the vestibule, but inside the audience-room. Yet things are much better in this regard than they were three years ago, and the Christians are gradually coming to feel the importance of training themselves and their children to quiet in the Lord's house. Nor are they really wanting in reverence. Every head is bowed in silent prayer as they take their seats in any religious meeting, and after the benediction every head is bowed again.

. . . We are planning a change in the course of study, which we expect to put in operation next fall.

. . . Our new course of study will comprise two years of preparatory work, *beginning* where our present regular course begins in English and other studies, four years in the regular course, and the year of post-graduate work as before. We have added very little to the amount of English study, except in the way of drill in reading and conversation, and we have added nothing to the Japanese and Chinese studies. We have planned to have the mathematics in English for the last three years: they have always been entirely Japanese. Our girls have had too much to do, and we have long been troubled about it. We feel that the new course will be quite an improvement in that direction, and we look for good results in increased thoroughness.

. . . A lady in town has kindly offered to take a class in drawing in our school, and we are very glad to accept her offer. The teachers and graduates, with two or three other girls who have some little talent, are to have the benefit of her instructions. There are about a dozen in the class, which took its second lesson to-day. We have decided to teach foreign sewing in the school, as the demand is so great for that, as well as for other foreign customs. A woman who has done Mrs. Jenck's sewing for some time, and who is quite skillful in cutting, and fitting, as well, is to teach the seniors and graduates one afternoon in the week.

. . . We are cramped and crowded every day with our present arrangements. Everything is too small. We have nearly a hundred and twenty scholars, and we should probably have a hundred and fifty if we had not been obliged steadily to refuse to take more since last October. These are not girls who ask for pecuniary aid whom we are turning away, but girls who are ready to pay every cent of board and tuition which we ask.

. . . Our school library is in a room less than seven feet square,

and the door of the bookcase opens against the window in such a way as to shut out all the light. The bureau which belongs in the spare room also occupies a corner of this spacious library, for our spare room was given up to make room for more girls. But more room is not the only thing we would plead for. If we enlarge, we need another foreign teacher. All three of us are doing as much as we ought, now, and there are many ways in which we long to help the girls, but cannot, for lack of time and strength. Our new course means more English classes; enlargement means the necessity of dividing some of the classes for more efficient teaching.

MICRONESIA.

LETTER FROM MRS. LOGAN.

From a journal letter from Mrs. Logan we glean the following:—

WE thought it would be a good plan to have an examination at the close of the school term, inviting teachers and scholars from the other mission stations; but when we saw the crowd which assembled on the morning of the appointed day, we began to question if we had been wise to call together so many people, many of whom could hardly be said to be beyond heathenism, with all its feuds and quarrels. A spark in such a gathering might speedily kindle into flame, and fighting and bloodshed be the result. Our people here in Anapano felt their reputation for hospitality to be at stake, and made large preparations for entertaining the guests, and there was food for all. Probably more than a thousand were gathered together,—the first event of the kind ever witnessed in this lagoon, of course. Only a portion of the people could get inside the church, and the space about doors and windows was closely filled. Our little organ, with Arthur for organist, was very helpful. Mr. Logan had translated for us the twenty-third Psalm, and I had taught them so that they chanted it very well; and this, with “Coronation,” “Sing of Jesus,” “Work, for the Night is Coming,” and a few others, comprised the music.

The reading classes did very well, and the answers to questions put by the teachers after the reading showed that they understood what they had read,—which is a result not always attained by Micronesian scholars, even after they are able to call the words quite smoothly. Forty, who two years ago did not know the alphabet, were able to read easily the Bible stories. Our examina-

tion proved very satisfactory, though we were obliged to omit some exercises, for want of time.

The following day Mr. Logan had planned for a general meeting with the teachers. It was to begin at nine o'clock, and I had arranged for a dinner-party of twelve, including Mr. and Mrs. Worth. A little before eleven o'clock, while the first session was in progress, word was brought that a ship, probably the *Star*, was in sight; and the meeting soon adjourned, as certain word was brought that this was the fact. Mr. Logan hastened off, taking the children with him, and I straightened up a little, wondering what was in store for us. Had help for us been brought? As they were seen returning, I asked: "Is he alone? No, there are two ladies with him." Now, I thought, our entreaties and prayers have not been in vain; and putting on my hat I hastened toward the landing, to welcome the new-comers. At once, on introducing Misses Hemenway and Smith, he said, "They have not come to us," seeing that my heart was full, and wishing to undeceive me at once. I was glad to see them, and did not envy our friends at Kusaie, whose helpers these dear friends are. Busy, happy days followed, of which we tried to make the most, as the visit was limited. We had a general meeting of four days, the last session being held on board the *Star*, just before its departure; and now, as I look back, it seems only a dream that any one has been here at all.

After the *Star* left we had two weeks vacation. We read letters, opened boxes, and took care of our stores; then opened school once more. We find it wise, with so many young people under our care, not to have long vacations. The old adage about "mischief for idle hands to do," seems to be as true in Micronesia as elsewhere. We opened with over one hundred pupils, and great interest is manifested. New scholars always bring extra labor, and this beginning has been hard work. Those who do well for awhile are apt suddenly to drop off, or cease coming altogether. Many come in opposition to their friends, and when the novelty is over there is little to hold them.

Mr. Worth has been putting*up his new house, brought by the *Star*, and both he and his wife have been ill; so for many weeks the teaching has devolved on us, with such help as Karoline can give. I have not told you of our Girls' Home* since it was really started. It was all ready for occupation in August. We chose six of the schoolgirls whose parents gave consent to their coming to us, promising not to interfere with them in any way, and with these Karoline began the Home. Thus far we are pleased with it,

* See LIFE AND LIGHT for February, page 52.

though it is far from meeting all the wants of the pupils. They have regular meals, learn to make and care for their clothing, and form habits of cleanliness and regularity. We stand behind Karoline with our authority, should our aid be needed.

A week ago we enjoyed a most interesting communion season,—our second here at Anapano. Eleven were received into the church; two of them from among our boys, and one from the Girls' Home.

January 18th.—Mr. Logan, having felt obliged to take two hard trips without needed rest between, has been quite ill. Though not fully recovered, he is now at work most of the time.

February 9th.—Yesterday the Morning Star came again. She was so much behind the time we had expected her, that we were really afraid some calamity had befallen her. This lateness will oblige her to do less than is needed for the Mortlock work. Mr. Logan and Moses will go there, and after a little time Mr. Worth will take Mr. Nahun's schooner and go for them, as the Star must return at once to Honolulu. I suppose they will be gone about a month.

I shall do my best in his absence to keep things running. The Sabbath services are quite a responsibility, besides the care of our large family. Arthur and Beulah will be a great help in many ways.

The natives are quite unsettled by the failure of the Spaniards to return, as they said they would. They begin to feel that their coming and promises were all a farce. Some difficulties having arisen, Mr. Logan persuaded them to await the arrival of the Spanish man-of-war; and the delay makes them restless, and disorders are more frequent. Some have been killed here and in adjacent islands; and while we are not afraid, still we know many of the heathen people are blood-thirsty and treacherous, and might go to great lengths if once started. We feel that we need the prayers of Christians at home for ourselves and for this people.

STUDIES IN MISSIONARY HISTORY.

AUSTRIA.

THE lesson for this month is of special interest, as it takes us into the land of John Huss. Let the difficulties which surround the workers in that mission, and hamper them at every step, call forth earnest prayer on their behalf. Pray that the strength of Rev. and Mrs. Clark, who have for five years labored alone, may be equal to the burdens which have come upon them.

Want of Religious Freedom in Austria: A good article on this topic may be found in the *Gospel in all Lands*, January, 1887.

Historical Sketch of the Mission of the American Board: Twelve pages of the pamphlet, "Missions in Papal Lands," are devoted to this topic.

The Mission of To-day. See *August Mission Studies*.

Mrs. Clara Gray Schauffler. An interesting sketch of this devoted missionary is published by the American Tract Society for five cents.

Pastor Schubert, of Krabschitz. The *Herald* of May, 1885, contains an article that gives a vivid picture of this earnest man.

A Message from Bohemia: This, from the Bohemians themselves, may be found in the *Herald*, 1887, p. 54.

Missionary Letters: The *Herald* contains the following, from Rev. A. W. Clark: 1886, pp. 20, 97, 229, 509; in 1887, p. 29.

Items of News will be given in *August Mission Studies*.

Stray Notes on Romanism, by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, in *Gospel in All Lands* for June, will be of interest in connection with this lesson.

The work among the Bohemians in this country will also furnish an interesting study.

THANK-OFFERINGS.

ENVELOPES for the use of our friends at thank-offering meetings have been prepared, and can be obtained upon application to Miss Wingate, No. 50 Dearborn Street, Chicago, in packages of ten, twenty-five, and fifty.

Miss Crosby, who went to Micronesia about a year ago, writes as follows of the impressions received from her first glimpse of the natives in the islands:—

IF the people at home could see these men, little better than the beasts of the field, and then could see them when they are clothed and educated, I believe it would do more to create an enthusiasm and an intense desire to help on the work, than all the sermons and reports that could be written. It made my heart ache as I never thought possible, to realize that every one of these people is a witness against the Christians in civilized lands. And if it comes home with such force by simply seeing them here, making our hearts condemn us, what will it be in the day when we shall be brought with them before our common Saviour? It appalls me to think of it!

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR.

MRS. J. B. LEAKE, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS FROM MAY 18 TO JUNE 18, 1887.

ILLINOIS.

BRANCH.—Mrs. W. A. Talcott, of Rockford, Treas. <i>Buda</i> , 5; <i>Chenoa</i> , 5; <i>Canton</i> , 26.55; <i>Chicago</i> , Mrs. H. M. H., 10, First Ch., of wh. H. D. P. Bigelow, 25, to const. L. M. Miss A. H. Brace, Mrs. Mary M. Jones, 25, to const. self L. M., 50; <i>Plymouth Ch.</i> , of wh. 50 by Mrs. S. A. K., 250, <i>Grace Ch.</i> , 15; <i>Danville</i> , 10; <i>Evanston</i> , 67.38; <i>Hinsdale</i> , Mrs. A. P. K., 25, Mrs. L. R. H., 10; <i>Granville</i> , 9.75; <i>Kenwood</i> , 57.85; <i>Lee Centre</i> , 16.50; <i>La Harpe</i> , 5.20; <i>Plainfield</i> , 25; <i>Poplar Grove</i> , 5; <i>Rockford</i> , Second Ch., 6; <i>Roseville</i> , 3.50; <i>Sycamore</i> , 10.40; <i>Ravenswood</i> , 28; <i>Wilmette</i> , 16.08; <i>Woodburn</i> , 7, 664 21	
JUNIOR: <i>Chicago</i> , Lincoln Pk. Ch., Y. L. S., 50, <i>Bethany Ch.</i> , Y. L. S., 20, <i>South Ch.</i> , 15; <i>Glencoe</i> , Y. L. S., 5; <i>Lake View</i> , Y. L. S., to const. L. M. Mrs. Lillian W. Gates, 25; <i>Princeton</i> , Whatsoever Band, 10; <i>Springfield</i> , Jennie Chapfn Helpers, 12; <i>Sandwich</i> , Kings Daughters, 50; <i>Ravenswood</i> , Y. Peo. Soc., 25, 212 00	
JUVENILE: <i>Lyonsville</i> , Mission Band, 23; <i>Newton</i> , Mission Band, 4; <i>Nepouset</i> , Mission Band, 2; <i>Oak Park</i> , Torch-Bearers, 14.51, 43 51	
Legacy.	
<i>Woodburn</i> , Mrs. Clara B. Sturges, 50 00	
Total, 969 72	

Correction. In June L. & L., Hindale should have been credited with 43.45, which was included in the total.

INDIANA.

BRANCH.—Mrs. N. A. Hyde, of Indianapolis, Treas. <i>Elkhart</i> , 30.50; <i>Hebron</i> , 1; <i>Hobart</i> , 60cts.; <i>S. Vigo</i> , 65 cts.; <i>Terre Haute</i> , 11.65 44 40	
JUVENILE: <i>Kokomo</i> , <i>Busy Bees</i> , 2 50	
Total, 46 90	

IOWA.

BRANCH.—Mrs. E. R. Potter, of Grinnell, Treas. <i>Belle Plaine</i> , 5; <i>Burlington</i> , 100; <i>Clinton</i> , 25; <i>Cherokee</i> , 18; <i>Des Moines</i> , <i>Plymouth Ch.</i> , 17.18; <i>Eagle Grove</i> , Five Ladies, 5; <i>Farragut</i> , 20; <i>Grinnell</i> , 26.75; <i>Montour</i> , 8.55; <i>Oskaloosa</i> , 5; <i>Preston</i> , 10; <i>Riceville</i> , Mrs. J. A. Brown, 5; <i>Stacyville</i> , 7 50, 252 98	
JUNIOR: <i>Des Moines</i> , <i>Plymouth Rock Soc.</i> , <i>Plymouth Ch.</i> , 25; <i>Decorah</i> , 10; <i>Grinnell</i> , 4.85; <i>Iowa City</i> , 15; <i>Tabor</i> , Y. W. C. Asso., 10, 64 85	
JUVENILE: <i>Grinnell</i> , <i>Busy Bees</i> , East Branch, 11.93; <i>Newton</i> , Buds of Promise, 5; <i>Postville</i> , Willing Workers, 2.88; <i>Des Moines</i> , <i>Plymouth Ch.</i> , S. S., 45.48, 65 29	
Total, 383 12	

MICHIGAN.

BRANCH.—Mrs. Charles E. Fox, of Detroit, Treas. <i>Allendale</i> , 5; <i>Grass Lake</i> , 11; <i>Greenville</i> , 34.66; <i>Le Roy</i> , 10, A Presbyterian Friend, 5, 65 66	
JUNIOR: <i>Cheboygan</i> , 7.98; <i>Portland</i> , 5, 12 98	
JUVENILE: <i>Covert</i> , Band of Hope, 1; <i>Grass Lake</i> , Children's Band, 3.42, 4 42	
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS: <i>Flint</i> , 5.10 5 10	
Total, 88 16	

MINNESOTA.

BRANCH.—Mrs. E. M. Williams, of Northfield, Treas. <i>Duluth</i> , 11; <i>Minneapolis</i> , First Ch., 42, <i>Lyndale Ch.</i> , 10; <i>Northfield</i> , 9.15; <i>Owatonna</i> , 13.31; <i>Sterling</i> , 4; <i>Wabasha</i> , 5, 94 46	
JUNIOR: <i>St. Paul</i> , Atlantic Ch., Y. L. M. Soc., 12 50	
JUVENILE: <i>Minneapolis</i> , <i>Lyndale Ch.</i> , Cheerful Workers, 3 00	
Total, 109 96	

MISSOURI.

BRANCH.—Mrs. J. H. Drew, 3101 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Treas. <i>Bevier</i> , Miss Fannie Hudelson, 8; <i>Kansas</i> <i>City</i> , First Ch., 50; <i>Spring-</i> <i>field</i> , Central Ch., 6; <i>St.</i> <i>Joseph</i> , 6.10,	70 10
JUNIOR: <i>Carthage</i> , Soc. of Christian Endeavor,	6 00
JUVENILE: <i>Springfield</i> , Pil- grim Ch., M. S. Band, 10,	10 00

Branch total,	86 10
Sale of coins at Annual Meet- ing, 4; Mrs. J. A. Hays, 75 cts.,	4 75
Total,	90 85

NEBRASKA.

<i>Exeter</i> .—Y. L. Soc.,	10 00
Total,	10 00

NORTH DAKOTA.

BRANCH.—Miss H. A. Joy, of Grand Forks, Treas. <i>Coop-</i> <i>erstown</i> , 8; <i>Harwood</i> , 15; <i>Wahpeton</i> , 11.50,	34 50
Total,	34 50

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BRANCH.—Mrs. F. D. Wilder, of Huron, Treas. <i>Canton</i> , 3.75; <i>Fire Steel</i> , 1.80,	5 65
Total,	5 65

OHIO.

BRANCH.—Mrs. Geo. H. Ely, of Elyria, Treas. <i>Chagrin</i> <i>Falls</i> , 6; <i>Cleveland</i> , Euclid Ave. Ch., 44.50, First Ch., 33.37; <i>Greenwich</i> , 5; <i>Marietta</i> , First Ch., 50; <i>Oberlin</i> , 110; <i>Point Marblehead</i> , 15; <i>Say-</i> <i>brook</i> , 8; <i>West Williamsfield</i> , 10.25,	282 12
JUNIOR: <i>Cleveland</i> , First Ch., Endeavor Soc., 19.73, Ply- mouth Ch., M. B., 50; <i>Elyria</i> , Y. L. M. S., 50; Lake Erie Seminary, <i>Painesville</i> , 50,	169 73
JUVENILE: <i>Berea</i> , Girls' M. B., 7.50; <i>Coolville</i> , Willing Hearts, 4.60; <i>Hudson</i> , Little Helpers, 13.40; <i>Medina</i> , Girls' M. B., 3.80; <i>Mt. Vernon</i> , Willing Workers, 19; <i>Richfield</i> , Cheer- ful Workers, 1,	49 30
Total,	501 15

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

BRANCH.—Mrs. Hiram R. Jones, of South Pueblo, Col., Treas. <i>Denver</i> , First Ch., 50; <i>Long-</i> <i>mont</i> , 2.50,	52 50
JUNIOR: <i>Denver</i> , Cheerful Workers of People's Taberna- cle, 5, First Ch., S. S., 37; <i>Highlandlake</i> , S. S., 20; <i>Long-</i> <i>mont</i> , S. S., 9,	71 00
Total,	123 50

WISCONSIN.

BRANCH.—Mrs. R. Coburn, of Whitewater, Treas. <i>Antigo</i> , 8; <i>Arena</i> , 1.80; <i>Boscobel</i> , 11; <i>Bloomer</i> , 3.40; <i>Broadhead</i> , 1.25; <i>Brandon</i> , 7.65; <i>Beloit</i> , First Ch., 22.65; <i>Clinton</i> , 5; <i>Elkhorn</i> , 35; <i>Emerald Grove</i> , 5; <i>Ithaca</i> , 10; <i>Kenosha</i> , 25; <i>Koshkonong</i> , 1.50; <i>La Crosse</i> , 53.21; <i>Milwaukee</i> , Grand Ave. Ch., 28.75; <i>Menasha</i> , 5.50; <i>Sharon</i> , 7.75; <i>Waukesha</i> , col- lection at convention, to const. Chauncey Ellsworth Goodrich, L. M., 25; <i>White-</i> <i>water</i> , 6,	263 46
JUNIOR: <i>Sparta</i> , Y. L. M. S.,	6 00
JUVENILE: <i>Antigo</i> , Willing Workers, 2; <i>Arena</i> , Willing Workers, 1; <i>Green Bay</i> , C. M. B., 17; <i>La Crosse</i> , Little Helpers, 10;	30 00
	299 46
Less expenses,	15 98
Total,	283 48

GEORGIA.

<i>Atlanta</i> .—Church of the Re- deemer,	12 50
Total,	12 50

JAPAN.

<i>Kioto</i> .—Mrs. O. H. Gulick, const. self L. M.,	25 00
Total,	25 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of leaflets, 21.03; of waste paper, 6.44; of "Women of the Orient," 4.00,	31 47
Total,	31 47
Receipts for month,	2,725 96
Previously acknowledged,	25,366 09
Total since October,	\$28,092 05

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TURKEY.

Under date of April 14, 1887, Mrs. Baldwin writes from Broussa:—

THE fall term, from September 20th till December 31st, was a long one when at its close we counted the number of weeks; but the days and weeks themselves sped by as if on wings, for all who had been here before entered on their work with fresh zeal, and new scholars soon caught their spirit. The health of all was good, and we had to call a doctor but once, when a case seemed to demand something more than ordinary nursing and care.

There was no marked religious interest, but the prayer-meetings and other devotional exercises, especially the Sunday morning hour for prayer, showed a tenderness of feeling which always impressed me when I was with them. This was the only time in the week when the school was divided according to nationality, the Armenians in one room, the Greeks in another, so that I was with each set on alternate Sabbaths, whenever possible.

This term we have all been together again, and have had some very precious seasons.

I trust we shall witness some cheering results at our next communion, for I feel as if the truth was working in their hearts; and it has surely shown itself in some lives.

Before the unpleasant weather of winter set in we had many visits from old pupils, some of them spending the night or a Sabbath with us, and taking their place as naturally as if they still had their names on the roll; also from parents of the pupils, who seldom fail to express their satisfaction and thanks. Complaints

are rare, and I count this one of the many indirect ways in which I have been helped to bear the responsibility laid upon me.

The coming into the school of a number of non-Protestant girls has opened many a door into which, from lack of time and strength, I have not been able to enter, and at a number of the homes I have called but once or twice. The last of September one of our girls was married. . . . I have seen her only once since, so that I don't know what her influence has been. Though rather shrinking in her way of thinking and acting, she became a member of the church while in school, and I hope she has lived consistently, and set a good example.

. . . Our going among the people in the villages last summer resulted in our having calls from them when they came to Broussa; and even from the Turkish village of Baba Sultan came the widow and son in whose house we lived, to see our school and work.

Sometimes one is tempted to count such things an interruption, for of course from entertaining such people once or twice, we can't see much result; but perchance some impression may be made upon them, so we always try to do what we can for them, knowing not "whether shall prosper, either this or that."

From the hopeful strain in which I wrote last, no doubt you were rejoicing for months that some one had come for the school; but again we were disappointed, and no Miss Willard appeared. But on December 7th we were cheered by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, with two children, which more than doubled in numbers our little circle. The excitement ran so high that I gave the school a half-holiday, which was spent in making preparations to receive them,—or, rather, in putting on the finishing touches, for the main work was all done. Mr. Baldwin went to Modania to meet them, but my place was here with the girls, and about sunset word was brought, "They are coming!" So the big gates were thrown open, the Chinese lanterns hung along both balconies were lighted, the illumination "Welcome" put in a conspicuous place, and as the party, accompanied by quite a number of native friends who had gone out on the road to meet them, entered the yard, the girls gathered on the lower balcony, and struck up their hymn of welcome.

" Now unite our hearts and voices *
 In a song of joy and praise;
 Each one gathered here rejoices,
 And a welcome note we raise."

CHORUS: "Welcome, welcome home," etc.

I meanwhile went down the path to greet the new-comers, my eyes filled with tears of joy, and my heart responding to each

word as they continued the song. After halting a few minutes, to exchange salutations, we all went on to our house, and soon around the supper-table we were chatting like old friends, and from then till now we have been very happy together. The days that immediately succeeded were full indeed, visiting the school and getting acquainted with the girls, receiving visits from native friends, unpacking boxes, etc., etc. They were especially interested the morning they came into school, hearing the older class recite the Shorter Catechism in English, from beginning to end, with scarcely a mistake.

After an account of Christmas festivities, Mrs. Baldwin continues:—

The Monday following, we went right on with school-work again, and closed on Friday, with an evening entertainment in the chapel,—a magic lantern exhibition, to which parents and friends of the school were invited. The lantern had been given to Mr. Crawford to use in this way, and it was something entirely new here. The views were mostly Bible scenes and characters; and as Mr. Baldwin explained them in Turkish, he had an opportunity of presenting the truth to some who never come to an ordinary preaching service.

Saturday, January 1st, the girls all dispersed for their own holidays, and the place seemed quite deserted,—especially when Mr. Baldwin, too, started off for a short tour. I was too exhausted to go with him in such uncertain weather as we usually have at that season; in fact, I was so unwell that I accomplished very little even at home, and only just got ready to do something by the time school began again, on January 20th. There was but one change, and that I regretted very much,—one of the older girls was obliged to remain at home with her feeble mother and aged grandmother, who had really no one else to care for them; so the whole number, including day pupils, was only twenty-eight. Owing to the lateness of Easter this year, which is next Sunday, the 17th (one week later than you will celebrate at home), this term has been a long one; and it has been a sad one, too, for God has come very near to a number of our girls. First, one of our pupil teachers was summoned home, on account of the death of her grandfather; then Evasmia, our assistant Greek teacher, was called to be with her mother during the last weeks of a long illness, and finally had to part with her; so she and her sister, Aphrodite, who is still in school, and Athena, formerly a pupil, were all three left motherless, and for many reasons they all look to me for sympathy and help. Later, two other sisters lost their father, after a short sickness of only two weeks, and another, her father, with scarce any warning at

all. To control and comfort under such circumstances has been a great strain, to which was added, on Monday of this week, the shock of opening a telegram from America, containing the news of his father's death—as dear to me nearly as my own father; and here I sit thinking how best to break the news to him, way off in the Interior! During all our twenty years in Turkey, never have I realized before what it was to be separated from the dear ones. No days have ever been quite so long as Monday and Tuesday; but the experience has given me a more tender feeling than ever for those who have been afflicted, and we can truly say, “Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.”

During these two terms my husband has been away from home a number of times, going repeatedly to Yenige, where, I told you, he was interested in the building of a new church.* The building is neat, and, on the whole, plain, but exceedingly attractive; and the two round, blue and amber stained glass windows, presented by our girls' missionary society, is a pretty addition, and brightens up the whole structure. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied till we see the spiritual temple rising in still more beautiful proportions.

. . . The missionaries and native pastors who were with us a few days, showed great interest in the school, and this, with their earnest words and warm prayers, did us all good. Also, one morning we had with us for an hour Mr. Brown, Secretary of the Turkish Missions' Aid Society, and Dr. Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the former questioning the school on the Scriptures, and giving them some interesting information, while he, in turn, seemed well pleased with their answers, the singing, etc. As I have told you before, the high and airy situation of the building, the beautiful views from every side, the pretty garden all round the house, the cleanliness and order within, never fail to attract attention; and I wish I could pass every kind word on to you, dear friends in California, whose efforts, zeal, love, and prayers started and helped to keep alive such a school.

. . . I am alone this Easter vacation with five of the girls who could not go home, and I think you would be surprised to see how happy and contented they are, with their little housekeeping cares,—sewing, mending, reading, and writing.

. . . Do not cease to pray most earnestly that some one may speedily be found for this work, which is so dear to me that I wish I had time to interest some one personally; but this part I must leave to the co-workers at home.

*Particulars in regard to this interesting occasion may be found in the *Missionary Herald* for June.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

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CO-OPERATING WITH THE

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